

S. Oil Shales pp. 64 10.

P. B. Peabody,
Geological Survey

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

AUGUST 27, 1919.

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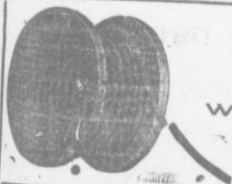
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SOUTHBOUND Superior Dir.	STATIONS	NORTHBOUND Inferior Dir.
436		437
A M		P M
10 40	POINT TUPPER	3 40
10 50	INVERNESS JUNCT.	3 45
10 14	PORT HAWKESBURY	3 50
9 57		
9 52	PORT HASTINGS	4 00
9 42		4 10
9 20	THOY	4 20
9 12	CHRONISH	4 30
9 53	GRAIGMORE	4 40
9 40	JUDIQUÉ	4 50
	MARYVILLE	5 00
		5 10
8 36	PORT HOOD	5 20
8 06		5 30
7 36	GLANCOE	5 45
7 26	HABOU	6 11
7 15	GLADYER	6 30
7 08	BLACK RIVER	6 45
6 45	STRATHLORN	6 55
A M	INVERNESS	7 05
		P M

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MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 22

Stellarton, N. S. August 27th., 1919

No. 4

THE ONLY WAY.

(Sydney Post.)

There can be no question of the right of the working people of Canada to organize in one union or in many as they please. It is the objects and the methods of an organization that are important from the standpoint of the public rather than the form the organization takes, though there may be cases, of course, in which the form is also of public importance. For Canadian Labor to break away from the present plan of organizing in branches of international or national craft unions and to form one union embracing workers of all crafts would be legitimate enough in itself, whatever might remain to be said of the wisdom of such a move. But it would be another matter altogether if such a union, once formed, sought to trample upon or take away the rights of other groups of the people or to usurp the powers of government in the country by force, and the evident desire of some of the western agents of "One Big Union" propaganda to have just such improper purposes achieved makes them a menace to the Labor group and to all other groups of the Canadian people, for wrongful methods cannot be pursued in any country without injury, sooner or later, to every proper interest within that country.

One or two Cape Breton men, prominent in the Labor movement have recently made some public statements which do no credit to their judgment. A man who suggests the seizure by workers, or anybody else, of the property of others or a man who talks of imposing the will of a class upon other classes and directing public affairs entirely in the interests of a particular class follows an absolutely wrong course. Men who talk that way counsel folly, and sinful folly. To wrest a man's property from him is wrong, and no amount of talk or argument can make it right. Nor can talk or argument transform into right the wrong which is done when action upon any public question is taken without regard to the just interests of every class in the community or country concerned. There is one sound, defensible way, and one way only, for a Labor group or any other group in this country to attain just ends and that is the constitutional way. As Mr. J. A. Gillis, of the steel-workers' union here, has very frequently said in his addresses, it is by means of the ballot that Labor must work whatever changes it desires to accomplish. Men who try to lead Cape Breton workers, or any Canadians, to other paths are offering a leadership that would alienate from Labor the sympathy of people outside its ranks and could only carry to failure those who followed it. No speech and no number of speeches can make the truth otherwise.

LORD BEAVERBROOK AND THE STEEL MERGER.

When it was reported that W. D. Ross, one of the Directors of "Scotia," had met Lord Beaverbrook, on his arrival in this country, and had acted as his cicerone for a big portion of time during his visit, the Record surmised that "merger" would be a topic earnestly and intimately entering into their conversation and that, possibly, we were right in accentuating by the following, in the Financial Post, from its Montreal representative:—

One of the aftermaths of the visit of Lord Beaverbrook to Canada is a report that he has interested himself largely in the Dominion Steel Corporation with the idea ultimately of arranging a merger of the three properties that figure largely in the steel list in Canada, Dominion Steel, Scotia and Steel Company of Canada. A large shareholder of "Iron" told the Financial Post that the heavy buying recently of this stock is credited to three men who are closely connected with Canada Steamship Lines, J. W. Norcross, the president; Col. Grant Roy Wolvin, who is on the English Board; and Shipyards, of which Mr. Norcross is president. Color is lent to this story by the recent appointment of Mr. Wolvin to the Board of the Steel Corporation and Lord Beaverbrook is said to have an interest in the 12,000 to 13,000 shares that were bought at the time and which were released by a Montreal pool that had held them for some time.

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company as a Maritime Province concern, pre-eminently so at least in the early days, has been identified with Lord Beaverbrook for local reasons, and it is recalled that W. D. Ross, vice-president of Scotia, was with Lord Beaverbrook for some time after his arrival in Canada; in fact the two were together for a greater part of the tour of the visitor. Steel Company of Canada has been regarded as a sort of "pet" of the former Canadian, and the former close relations between this company and Wm. McMaster, of the Steel Corporation, (whose son is assistant general manager of the Steel Company of Canada) needs little demonstration. A merger of the three big companies would appear not to be an at all unlikely development of the next year or so.

ALL FOR 4d A WEEK!

The Yorkshire miners' dispute has now been narrowed down to a matter of 18s 3d a year per man. Yet some 200,000 workers remain idle, and dependent trades are becoming increasingly dislocated while some of the pits have been permanently ruined.

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

THE MARITIME MINING RECORD is published the second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

THE RECORD is devoted to the Mining—particularly Coal Mining—Industries of the Maritime Provinces.

Advertising Rates, which are moderate, may be had on application.

Subscription \$1.00 a Year. Single copies 5 cents

R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

August 27, 1919.

RAILWAY ORDERS FOR COAL.

Certain of the C. B. papers publish the shipping last year companies and the quantity asked for from these companies by the Canadian Government Railway. In one instance the Acadia and Dominion Coal Companies allotments are omitted and in the other that of the Dominion Coal. We supply the omissions approximately:—

	Sales 1918.	Gov. Orders App. Year.
Dom. Coal Co., including		
Springhill	3,221,000	500,000
Nova Scotia S. & C.	457,000	150,000
Bras d'Or Co.	41,000	5,000
Indian Cove	7,400	5,000
Inv. Ry. & Coal	161,000	90,000
Port Hood	2,220	5,000
Acadia Coal Co.	241,000	90,000
Interecolonial	153,000	100,000
Greenwood Coal Co.	52,000	28,000
Sutherland	16,500	15,000
Mar. Coal & Ry.	175,000	180,000
Minudie Coal Co.	21,000	8,000
Prov. Mining	5,000	4,500
Anglo Coal Co.		22,000
Several Cumb. Mines	40,000	30,000

There is nothing definite in the figures giving the approximate yearly government orders for, as we understand the situation, coal is shipped from several collieries only when cars are available. At least one colliery is shipping to account of last year's contract, still unfilled. Possibly we would have refrained from publishing the figures were it not to call attention to remarks of the Glace Bay Gazette, as follows: . . . the Bras d'Or Coal Co has been discriminated against in the apportionment of these orders. On the basis of output the order given the Bras d'Or Co. should be for about 900 tons a week instead of 100 to be in proportion to the Acadia and other companies. Such an order would ensure steady work for all the men at the Bras d'Or colliery, in conjunction with other orders.

Why the discrimination. Is there politics behind it? . . . Is the livelihood of workmen and the feeding of their families being sacrificed in dirty political schemes?'

We admit readily the inequality in the percentages of orders in proportion to output. The Railway Board may be able to give good reasons. The Gazette errs in saying the Bras d'Or allotment should be 900 tons per week, which would give a yearly order exceeding last year's sales by some 7,000 tons. A similar situation arises in the case of the Maritime Coal Co. Their order—according to the Gazette figures—is for more than last year's total output. There is also something peculiar in the case of the Anglo Coal Co. Mr. J. C. Douglas, the President, must have big plans for the future. The Gazette is also in error in stating that had the Bras d'Or Company received as generously as the Acadia its proportion of orders would be 900 tons per week. Not at all. The Acadia is supposed to receive thirty seven per cent of last year's output. A similar percentage in the case of the Bras d'Or Company would be a trifle less than 300 tons per week. The Mining Record is generous enough towards the Railway Board to believe that, what they at least, consider good reasons, can be given for the discrepancies. But now for the Gazette's charge, or rather suggestion, that the figures afford proof of dirty political scheming. Leaving out the two big companies whose politics are various and regulated by the prevailing minds at Ottawa, what do we find in the case of the other companies? "Indian Cove" gets a forty per cent order and the head bummer is a grit. Port Hood, with a fifty per cent above par order, has for its sales agent one Daniel McLellan, a delegate to the late Liberal convention. The Acadia Coal Company has always on affirmation of the one Tory newspaper in Pictou County, been set down as the hatchery par excellence of sound in the faith grits. The Interecolonial has for its president one who, before leaving the county, was a per-fervid friend of Ed. Macdonald, alleged to be a Laurier agit. The President of the Greenwood Coal Co., associates only with Tories, for the purpose of alienating from a party, led by bad men Tories. And then as regards the Maritime Coal Co., with a percentage of orders carrying a premium; has not one, Hance J. Logan, an alleged exponent of undiluted criticism a very prominent place in its management? Enough has been said to show there was no dirty political Tory or unionist scheming in the awarding of railway orders. Stellarton Tories point to the Stellarton Round House and say: "More grits than Tories in there," and looking at the coal orders of the C. N. R. and then at the recipients they will be inclined to add "and there again you see criticism the top, and Toryism the under, dog."

Of others who could be named, deeply interested in government coal orders silence may be golden as they are of the chosen band—of which the Record has no knowledge whatever—who can be all things or anything at odd times.

OIL SHALE.

Is the local government doing anything, or does it purpose to lend a hand in the development of the oil from shale industry? Has it begun to realize of what immense importance the establishment of

the industry would be to Nova Scotia? Has any local government helped, at the beginnings of a new mining enterprise? If so will some one kindly say so? Oil production is still diminishing while the demand is rapidly increasing. The new Cunarders being built are to be oil burners.

Says the Coal Trade Journal:

Production is barely keeping pace with—if it is not actually lagging behind—consumption of oil in the United States, and the dangers of the situation have been presented formally to the Government as additional reason for speedy consideration of the oil land leasing bill.

Within the past week facts of the most disturbing nature have come forth, and plans have been laid to save the country from a situation that would prove disastrous to our industrial life. Several days ago a conference was held by the leading engineers of the Standard Oil, the Doherty interests and Government representatives. Data were produced to show that our reserve is barely 100,000,000 barrels of oil and the demands of industry are steadily cutting into that surplus.

The Government representatives were very much impressed by conditions, and promised to exert every effort to secure early enactment of the Simontt oil land leasing bill.

Another influence which has gotten behind the Simontt bill is the auto-motive interests of the country. The auto industry, more than any other, feels the pinch in the increasing shortage of oil. The industry is very strongly represented here at the capital and its able representatives apparently are not backward about telling their friends in both House and Senate what they want done.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

The press despatches from London ten days ago said that the Minister of Labor announced that a proposal is being considered in the interest of a general community providing for the introduction of legislation making strikes and lockouts illegal, unless one week's notice is given to enable an attempt at its settlement. This program, as was to be expected, would be strongly resented by a large portion of the laborers. There is some such law in Canada. It goes by the name of "Lemieux" Act, after a former Minister of Labor, but the section was a dead failure, for the reason that no simple way was discovered of enforcing a penalty for a breach of the law by the strikers. To get at those who might lock out their employees was easy enough. The law could reach the directors of a company, for all companies are incorporated. They can sue and be sued. Strikers, on the other hand, cannot sue or be sued. Not in Canada, though a decision has been given in the United States against a union who committed illegal acts against employers. In Canada we never have had a Minister of Labor with backbone enough to enforce the Lemieux Act. With the British government it will be different. When a law is passed means, as a rule, are taken for its enforcement. The Record not only favored the Lemieux Act but advocated the adoption of compulsory arbitration. The one big point in favor of such an act is that it is not favored by either

employers or employed. Both parties claim that it is a violent interference with the liberty of the subject. What of that if by either a strike or a lock-out the welfare of the community is imperilled? We are of the opinion, seeing industrial companies must apply for incorporation before engaging in business, that trades unions, of all kinds, should also be incorporated by the legislature, and without such legislation delegates should not be received by the government as belonging to this or that society, but simply as workmen, citizens. The late Provincial Workmen's Association was an incorporated body. It could sue and be sued. It could hold property in the name of the Society, whereas the U. M. W. can only hold property in the name of individuals. In the matter, for instance, of so small a matter as a checkweighman, the government will not acknowledge the nominee of a lodge, but a person elected by the votes of the workmen, as prescribed by law.

POLIFAGAL STRIKES.

The Socialist members of the Sankey Commission endorse the majority—of one—report of Chairman Sankey, with certain modifications. Objections to parts of the Report came from the three miner members, one of which was the payment of compensation, but agreeing to "compassionate allowances" to small owners. The three members representing industries oppose nationalization but favor State ownership of the coal. While Sir Arthur Daheham, representing all other industries, opposed nationalization. The late troubles in Britain were due to the impatience of the workers. They wanted the Sankey recommendations put in force at once. Talking on late happenings in the British labor ranks, a British paper says:—

"Strikes for political ends are quite contrary to our tradition and history, and, notwithstanding suggestions of direct action for political purposes, there is not much fear that the British working man will follow his leaders on this line. He will follow them anywhere for an extra 5s. a week, but on these other matters he prefers to express his own opinion through the ballot box."

We sometimes wonder whether the public are noting that a good deal of the present industrial trouble is caused by comparatively few people who have hold of key positions in the industrial world. In the Midlands the dyers have kept the whole hosiery trade idle for some weeks. In other parts we have continual threats from the electricians that they will throw everybody else idle. In the cotton trade a minority kept the whole trade idle for longer than it wanted to be away from work. In the coal railway strike it was the engine-drivers. In the coal trade itself the strike of the pumpers will have the effect of keeping mines idle for longer than the colliers will want to stay out, and the very trouble among the miners themselves is caused by the same feeling on the larger scale, that they can throw the whole country into idleness. This is a new policy, and it is due to well known causes and to manipulation on the part of wirepullers who really want to cause trouble. After four years of war they have learnt something of military tactics. They have read about the efficacy of cutting communication, etc.

"But the trouble is chiefly due to our international Socialists, who concentrate on the key positions in the hope of bringing about the same state of things here as has been achieved in Russia. They will not succeed, but the Government and the public should realise what is going on. The policy was really started with the cutting of the Albert Hall electric wires, and was soon enunciated after that in an epigram by one of the most dangerous men in the country, who said, "Now you have got a policy—ask for what you want, and if they refuse—fuse." That is the game that is being played by the few revolutionaries that we have in this country."

Continuing the subject the same writer adds—
 "After all, the Coal Commission is not Parliament, and it is not the nation. Nationalisation may be right or wrong, but it is the nation that must decide, and not any section of the nation. The Coal-Commission was a Commission of Inquiry, and it will be for the nation to study the findings. There appears to be complete agreement among the members of the Commission that the royalty owner must be eliminated, and that the States itself must enter into possession of the coal that exists under the earth. Ten of the thirteen members of the Commission think this must be done by the State purchasing the rights of the royalty owners; the other three, the miners, object to any compensation at all, except in so far as they are prepared to give a compassionate allowance to those small owners whose means of livelihood would be gone. But we do not think that the nation will agree that there should be no compensation. It will be noted that the three avowed Socialist members of the Commission—Mr. Sidney Webb, Mr. R. T. Tawney, and Sir Leo Chiczza Money—do not agree with this no-compensation attitude. Nationalisation of the industry is one thing and nationalisation of the industry quite another, and on this point there is great divergence among members of the Commission. A bare majority agree with the principle of nationalisation and the giving to the miners a share in the management of the industry. In other words, the miners have really converted Mr. Justice Sankey to their way of thinking. But there is another side, and it is well put by the business element on the Commission, who are not impressed with the efficiency of the State as a manager of businesses."

ABETHG THE UNREST.

The Record has called the attention of some of its contemporaries to the fact that they are in a measure responsible for the prevailing unrest, due to the prominence they give to the vapourings, the extreme utterances of certain labor leaders. The Record has expressed the opinion that a love of notoriety is the sweetest morsel such leaders can roll under their tongue. That opinion has been endorsed by a sane labor leader. Mr. Jno. P. McDonald, president of the New York Federation of Labor in giving evidence before the Lusk Committee making investigation into the plot of the I. W. W., said that the Bolshevik agitators thrive and thrive on notoriety." That is exactly what the Record has striven for months to impress upon the minds of the editors of several papers from Halifax to Cape Bre-

ton county, who give exalted place, in large type, to the all but bolshevist utterances of certain labor leaders. If these Bolsheviks were not given so much publicity their principal article of diet would be taken from them.

J. C. DOUGLAS ON GOVERNMENT COAL ORDERS.

As the editor has not any under study, so to speak, he has, when he contemplates a holiday to Cape Breton, to leave copy for the compositor. For this reason the article on "Government Coal Orders" was written early last week. After it had been written we came across a letter from J. C. Douglas, M. P. in the Sydney Record. The Sydney Record does not think much of John C., and of course anything he says, or does, is lightly esteemed, very. As however, Mr. Douglas gives reasons for "disparaging orders, and emphasises the point, we have taken that there could not have been any political scheming, in the distribution of government orders, we give below a portion of Mr. Douglas' letter:—

You state the Anglo Coal Company received a railway contract of "400 tons a week or 20,800 tons a year." Your informant is doing you an injustice as well as the injustice you do yourself in not enquiring from a business concern as to the real facts. The latter, I submit, is a duty the press owes to business enterprises.

The contract of the Anglo Coal Company is 400 tons weekly, but unfortunately only for a period of 12 weeks, and I am led to believe from the nature of the article in The Record under discussion it must be a pleasure for The Record to know that instead of a contract of 20,800 tons a year, this company only receives a contract of 4,800 tons, or a few hundred tons less than The Record says the Bras d'Or Coal Company received. Will The Record prove so solicitous for orders for the Anglo Coal Company if they are forced to close down? Certainly not, because I have committed the offence of opening up a coal property abandoned fifteen years ago, by the interests now working Bras d'Or.

Again you say:

"Could there be a more outrageous case of discrimination by Sir Robert Borden in favor of a political friend?"

Does not The Record know that Senator Carry, a supporter of Sir Robert Borden, is either the president or a director of the Bras d'Or Coal Company? Does not The Record know Mr. Donald McLennan, M. P. P., is one of the principals in the Port Hood Coal Company, which The Record says had only "an output of 2221 tons in 1918, but received a contract of 100 tons weekly?" Does not The Record know that Dr. Chisholm, Liberal M. P., for Inverness county, is one of the principals in the Chimney Corner Coal Company, which The Record says had an "output of 482 tons in 1918 but received an order of 200 tons a week or 10,400 tons a year."

In my view of things Mr. Donald McLennan, Liberal M. P. P., and Dr. Chisholm, Liberal M. P., are deserving of the greatest commendation. They are the means of providing employment for citi-

zens of those portions of Cape Breton, just as the writer has been in the case of residents of New Campbellton, Boularderie, Cape Dauphin, New Harriss and vicinity.

SOUND ADVICE TO MINERS.

As the Halifax Herald totally ignored Mr. R. Butts' speech delivered a week or two ago at a meeting in C. B., the Record gives the following portion of the speech, for which we are indebted to the Sydney Record. Though Mr. Butts is reported to have told the Sydney mines workers that he did not care a "continental" for them, that was only another way of saying he was not afraid of them nor of their censure. Politicians, as a rule, gloss or glaze the truth. Mr. Butts on this occasion at least proved the exception:—

"Be honest men ask yourselves if these conditions can prevail. A contractor is afraid to undertake a little job, because he is afraid his men will go on strike and leave him in the hole. If these conditions prevail how can you expect a large company or corporation to hazard their dollars in an enterprise today? I don't care whether they earned their money honestly or dishonestly. Are they to take chances of signing a contract and then having a strike upon their hands not one hour after signing?"

"Col. John Angus McDonald said some time ago to you men that you have got to get down to it, you've got to get work and produce and forget that word 'strike' and then the country will prosper. To that I say, 'Amen'. This country cannot prevail if not a producer. But why should it not be a producer? Here is coal in every part of Cape Breton. There are your steel works; there is your harbor, one of the most wonderful in the world. You are able to bring to your doors enormous quantities of the best iron ore ever mined. I am not exaggerating. What's to keep you men back? Here is nothing in the world but the existence of this I. W. W.—this one great union.

- Rubs by Rambler. -

Though we are now told that the British Labor leaders concede that there is real work of the brain, as well as of the body, to hear some provincial labor leaders talk one is inclined to the opinion that any other kind of work than that of manual labor, has not permeated their craniums. Of no particular class of work may it rightly be said, "sine qua non", without which nothing. One may call manual labor the complement of brain work, or vice versa; while the simple fact is that if one is dispensed with the other counts for naught. It is very good of the British Labor leaders to admit that brains count for something, and all who do not work with their hands are grateful for the concession. What really is work? There are a few unhappy persons who do not work either with their body or their brain. For such the world should have reserved quarters. Was it Emerson who said "Life consists mainly of what we put into it." If we are

not workers, we must be mere cumberers of the ground. Let me quote a portion of an article I read lately:—

"It is certain that all classes in the community today do need to have healthier ideas on the subject of work. In saying this one must have no narrow notion of what work is. The Labour Party now recognises brain-work to be as essential as hand work. Wordsworth, when he was meditating among the Lake hills, was doing excellent work for the world. The painter who paints beautiful pictures purveyor of useful ideas is perhaps the greatest worker of all. The man whose work helps his fellows to think sanely about things in general is rendering a valuable service to the community. Work is infinitely varied, but everyone with any ability should find what he can do, and do it with conscientiousness and thoroughness, and always subordinate it to the wider social good. The Church should insist upon teaching this as practical Christianity. When we see all this industrial unrest throughout the land, and see at the same time all these trusts and combines forming in all the great industries, anti-social in their aim, mainly to secure monopoly profits for the few at the expense of the consumer, we are face to face with a situation that requires enormous moral and spiritual force to combat it."

There are frequent complaints heard in Britain that the workers, among the miners, are shirking work, that is, that they are not giving a fair day's work for what is generally now admitted to be a fair, if not a generous day's pay. There has been no open assertion that a similar state of affairs is prevalent at our mines, whereof all must be glad, for it is complained that workers in other trades are guilty of shirking. I have heard, for instance, that the bricklayers are laying from thirty to fifty per cent fewer bricks than they did years ago. I am no authority however on this point, as I have never put the statement to a practical test. Any little brick laying that has or rather had to be done I did it myself. What little I did in that line might not have passed the inspector, but that it was substantial is proven by the fact that it remains to this day, with the promise of holding out indefinitely. As I was saying I am glad our miners are not shirkers while at work, though their leaders did their best to get them to shirk work one day in a week. The miners, seemingly, were willing until they discovered that five days' work meant only five, and not six days' pay, and then, O well, then the leaders had hastily to take back water. What a pity the miners had not wise leaders who would show them the duty of work, especially in these times of needed reconstruction, following the general upsetting caused by the war. Let me give a timely little homily on the Duty of Work copied from a British paper inclined to be friendly to labor:—

"A man who shirks work, be he rich or be he poor, is never likely to be anything but a very unsatisfactory character; and a man who scamps work is really undoing his own nature and also defrauding society. We must teach the duty of work. But there are many kinds of work which ought to be stopped because they are neither necessary nor useful. The worker cannot have self-respect while he is engaged in them. Where work is necessary and

helpful one ought to preach the duty of every man to make some contribution in service to the common good. Idleness and bad workmanship should be branded as a social disgrace. Every man who works should be properly remunerated for his work, but he should also do it with conscience and fidelity. To spend twice as much time over a job as is reasonable, or to perform it faultily, is dishonest. It spoils the character of the workman, and it makes impossible any ideal social life. It is the duty of society to establish just conditions for all labor, and it is the duty of labourers to do honest work. I do not think that the working classes are the chief culprits in regard to doing unsatisfactory work. The fact is that society does not see in what way it is being defrauded very often by other classes. If the workman dawdles over a job, or does his work badly, in most cases it is easily seen, and the blame reaches him directly.

Pietou oil Shales

The Record, of late, has been writing editorially on oil and oil shales. I am wondering what assistance the local government intends to give in the oil shale propaganda. I wonder if they have been seized with the almost unimaginable possibilities that might follow a wise and vigorous oil shale policy. There is room in Pietou County alone for several works for the distillation of oil from shale. Coal can now stand on its own bottom so far as exploitation and production go. Shale, I think, should be helped to its feet and surely once our legislators realize this necessity they will do something. Let me give a most important, may I not say a portentous warning concerning the greatest industry in America and the most arresting thing about it is that it is true. Says Reid Sayers McBeth—"Do you know that without oil the greatest American industry would die in 24 hours; that the world's richest man would be comparatively poor that the United States would be less important than Roumania; that the great war would still be going on; that the world's greatest battleship would be a helpless hulk; that no airplane could fly a single mile, and that your shoes would always be unpolished."

Following the example set by Winnipeg the rougher element at Luton had a resort to direct action, which, was, it must be admitted, of a more direct kind, judged by results. Luton is in England and is the centre of the straw hat industry. That, possibly, accounts for the workers being light headed. Like the Winnipeggers the Lutonites attempted to set up a "provisional government" and they were most successful for a time. They not only usurped the functions of the City Council as did exampplers of Winnipeg, they went one, and a good big one, better, they burned the town hall so that the Councilors were put out of house. This Council house was valued at \$1,250,000. This is proof that "direct action" unlike some real councils is no believer in dilly-dallying. A British paper hits the government hard and gives as a reason for the habit of rioting that "the British government has shown that it may or may not listen to complaints backed by reason, but that it certainly does listen promptly—when backed by loud threats of force." Well, now, that might have come from

the sanctum of a Canadian editor. Up till a few months ago a demand, accompanied by a threat of direct action, or in other words of "drastic" or of lively proceedings, brought at once the Federal authorities to time. Borden was on the other side six months ago. Since his return the authorities have gained some courage, and now talk back to the clamorous ones and with apparently beneficial results. The President of the U. M. W. now makes appeals, whereas the Sec'y formerly indulged in dreadful threats.

The "District Ledger," formerly the organ of the U. M. W. in British Columbia, is now that of District No. 1 Mining Dept. of the One Big Union. It trimmed its sails to the passing breeze with remarkable agility. I wonder what the Secretary of the Nova Scotia District of the U. M. W.—he who was chiefly responsible for the dissolution of the grand old P. W. A.—will say to the character given by the Ledger to the U. M. W. The Secretary of the Nova Scotia District was a former admirer of the Ledger, as evidenced by his sending a famous article to that paper on a classical subject. His subject was "tragladytes," a word he came across while searching for a word to characterize those who were content to be evolutionists. Here is the character given the U. M. W. But that is not the worst of it. He has the impudence to call the U. M. W.'s who consent to retain their membership in the U. M. W., as scabs. David Irvine, the U. M. W. organizer is a scab, and as, according to press dispatches, part at least, of the Fernie miners have quit the One Big Union and gone back to their old love, they too are scabs. Still worse the District Ledger says—after stating that the Alberta and British Columbia governments favor the U. M. W.—"The operators are enamoured of the Indianapolis outfit, and this holds true in the East of Canada as well as the West. If that be true of the operators in the East—Nova Scotia—then they are the most easily pleased mortals on earth.

"All along the line the body of workers formerly known as District 18, U. M. M. of A., has approved of the severance of the connection with the organization at Indianapolis and endorsed the District officers, the board and the policy committee, in their decision to organize as District 1, Mining Department, One Big Union.

"The exceptions among the locals have been so few as to emphasize the unanimity of the membership of the District in favor of the change and to cause wonderment why the international at Indianapolis should have eight men in this district trying, with the aid of the operators and the government, to force the men back into the machine controlled and big-operator-directed United Mine Workers of America."

One hears a good deal about "nationalization" these days. The following wise words, bearing on the theme, are taken from the Coal Trade Journal of New York:—

The strongest indictment of nationalization is not in its invasion of vested property rights—at the best a worm-eaten prop for opponents of the government ownership scheme—but in the fact, as was so bluntly stated by Lord Inchausti in a talk before

British business men last month, that it involves a seizure of private property for the benefit of one class to the exclusion of all other classes in the nation. The work of the hand can not be made profitable without the work of the brain; the work of the brain cannot be marketed successfully without the work of the hand; to deny managerial skill its just share in the joint product of brain and brawn is as vicious as the discredited idea that labor was an insensate thing that must toil without reward beyond a bare existence.

Private enterprise can enjoy lasting success only in the measure that it is conducted for public benefit. Capital and labor can prosper only as they market their joint product at a price that permits those to whom they sell to operate at a profit. The nationalization scheme would ignore this economic law. It would, in the coal industry particularly, fatten its desires upon the public necessities. Capital working in disregard of the rights of the public and of labor has failed; labor working in disregard of the rights of capital and the public will fail. Modern business, the foundation of civilization and the life-blood of the world, rests upon the recognition of the right of capital, labor and the public to benefit from its activities. Because nationalization such as is apparently proposed by certain elements in the British mine labor ranks would disregard two of its brief hour upon the economic stage, but as the public appreciates its real significance, the autocracy of labor will follow the autocracy of wealth into oblivion.

I have just been reading the full text of General Smuts' farewell address. It is splendid in every respect. No apology is necessary in asking serious reading of his closing remarks:—

"And this brings me to say, finally, a word on questions of a more domestic character in this country. There are difficult days ahead for this country, and this nation will be tested as never before in the searching times that are coming. The greatest hurricane in history is raging over the world, and it is idle to expect that we shall be able to shelter ourselves from its effects. Vast changes are coming and are already beginning to loom into sight.

There is no formula or patent medicine that will see us through this crisis. What matters is the spirit in which we approach the situation facing us. And the spirit I am pleading for is that of openness of mind and willingness to learn and to try new methods—a spirit of humility in face of unexampled difficulties and a spirit of humanity and generosity in all relations of life, and a spirit of human fellowship and comradeship in the service of the great saving ideals of humanity.

In a word, I see salvation for us and the world only in a more human spirit and outlook all round. What is the good of all the wealth and comfort and glamour of the Victorian Age when the next two decades bring us to the graves of ten million young men slain because of the base passions of greed and domination which lurked below the smiling surface of that age? The game is not worth the candle, and we should rather welcome the new and difficult times on which we are now entering.

"For, doubt it not that we are at the beginning

of a new century. The old world is dying around us; let it also die in us. Once more in the history of the human race we hear the great creative Spirit utter those tremendous words, "Behold, I make all things new." Old ideas of wealth, of property, of class and social relations, of international relations of moral and spiritual values are rapidly changing. The old political formulas sound hollow, the old landmarks by which we used to steer are disappearing beneath a great flood. The furnace crust of our life, and the old fixities and certainties are fluid once more.

"Let us work for a better, happier world to arise from this fluid mass. Let us move forward with courage and in faith and let us not fall back into the hopeless enmities, the sterile and blasting bitternesses of the past. Among the nations of the world this great country has in the past enjoyed the most splendid reputation for political wisdom, generosity, and magnanimity. Let this mighty Empire in this great hour of victory and at the zenith of its power win a great moral victory, so that the ideals which have shaped the destiny of our great commonwealth of nations may become the common heritage of the League of Nations and of Europe.

"Only then will this war not have been fought in vain and the future garner the far-off interest of our tears.

THE RAILWAY BOARD AND ITS CRITICS

The following is from a late issue of the Canadian Mining Journal, of which F. W. Gray is now editor.

The disinclination of the Board of the National Railways to pay the price for coal that the cost of production in Nova Scotia at the present time requires has been the subject of very vigorous resolutions by the miners' unions, and, in response, some unusually straight talk is being ascribed to the railway officials in semi-official communications emanating from Ottawa and appearing in the newspapers. The railway people say "we are running the railways as a business proposition, and, in competition with other railways, must buy coal in the cheapest market." Many considerations are involved in this statement, and for one thing it clearly discloses the difficulty which besets men who endeavour to run a state-controlled enterprise on business lines. It is doubtful whether in a country which has in the past approved of political patronage, and in which a quid pro quo has been the normal accompaniment of electoral approval, it is possible to do any such thing. Much more vital considerations, however, are involved in any matter that concerns the coal production of Canada at this time, conditions which may properly over-ride the question of price. Price is probably the least consideration in connection with coal production today, chiefly because no one really knows just what a dollar is worth. One thing is sufficiently clear, namely, that a Canadian dollar will not purchase a dollar's worth of United States products today, and every cent that is expended outside of our own borders unnecessarily increases the Canadian disadvantage.

(Continued on page 14.)

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The new turbine at Dom. 11 is nearing completion and will be quite a factor in power, especially to the Birch Grove collieries.

The railway authorities have agreed to take a certain number of tons of coal from Chimney Corner. Folks are puzzling how the railway is to get it seeing that that colliery has no rail connections, nor a proper shipping place.

It is accepted as a fact that the Inverness Railway will be taken over by the federal authorities, while the coal end of the business will be allowed to go a warfare on its own charges, that is, it is to be leased to a Mr. Henderson to "make a Kirk or a mill o't."

A boy strike took place at Reserve Mines, Dom. No. 5 Colliery, which lasted for three days, tying the mine up. The boy who caused the strike, or on whose behalf the strike occurred, left for the West on a harvest excursion train when the strike was on two days. This is a violation of strike rules, but the boy didn't care so long as he left everything tied up and to his liking.

Jimmie R. McNeil, Manager of Dom. 11 goes to Scotia to the regret of many friends who worked with and for him for many years. He was always a hard working official, who took a great interest in his workmen and obtained results, which are the tests of any man's efforts. He has been with the Dominion Coal Company for many years and has had a large experience and goes thoroughly equipped to fill the position he takes with the Scotia.

President Lewis, of the U. M. W., of America, took it upon himself to borrow the Cape Breton labor official phrase—"drastic action" and applied it to the rebellions District No. 18, of Alberta. He gave this district its walking ticket on account of some of the locals having gone in favor of the O. B. U. People are wondering what action he would take if the sentiments expressed by District No. 26 and also the practical sympathy, equal to 5 cents a piece of the membership were faithfully forwarded to him? Equal justice to all demands equal recognition and equal punishment.

Two loaders, natives of Newfoundland, suddenly awoke to the fact that the five day week would hit them hard. They hastened to discuss it with a prominent and active brother of the union, who told them that everything would be all right. They doubted and then their friend asked them how many boxes of coal they filled per week. One hundred, they replied. Well then, he said, you will now get twenty each day for five days. Oh, they replied, it is to be six days work in five instead of 6 days pay for five days work.

Dominion No. 4 or Caledonia Mines maintains a good steady output. Nearly all the coal is taken from the submarine work. This means covering a lot of territory for an output compared with conditions of mining under the land areas.

Glace Bay boasts a labor council but so far the council has failed to do anything towards making the trunk roads leading into and out of it even decent looking. If nothing is done to improve these roads it is safe to say that Glace Bay will, before next May comes be as completely isolated as if cut off by the old time moat.

Dom. 15, under its new Manager, Wm. Haley, seems to be swinging into line and is shortly expected to add to its daily output. Indeed it has already done so and while the increase has been gradual, showing a healthy growth it may continue until the 1,000 ton mark is reached. Mr. Haley has had a large experience in nearly all departments around a colliery, is a student by nature and with a fair field will make good.

It is said the operators received a pressing invitation to be present at the labor conference, the greatest of its kind, the papers say—on the authority of the very modest Secretary of the U. M. W.—ever held in Canada. The operators it is understood replied that, owing to the representatives of the several companies being indisposed they were, to their great regret, unable to accept.

In former days we were told, on what was then held to be unimpeachable authority, that the scholar is not above his teacher, enough that he be as his teacher." Ah! But, then, that was in the old days, and not in these present times. Nowadays the scholar goes one better than his teacher. For instance, there is Smith, of the Yorkshire miners. Smilie was his teacher and now Smilie stands mouth agape dumfounded at the daring of the fellow Smith, who took matters on his own hands in Yorkshire without consulting headquarters.

Ten days ago the Glace Bay Gazette had a statement, presumably inspired from headquarters of the U. M. W. giving in detail the demands of the Minto miners. The demands as a whole seem reasonable, but the closing sentence hints at "drastic" action if the demands are not complied with without loss of time. The words "drastic action" are not used. They failed of their object which was to frighten folks. An opposite course is now hinted at. "Drastic action" is not to follow a refusal, instead, lively proceedings will ensue." People who might frown at drastic action will be inclined to be interested and sympathetic with "lively proceedings," as they suggest an old fashioned break down of the "judique has the floor" kind.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES

Considerable development work is going on in No. 15 Dom. With greater efficiency on the bank head, which is only a temporary one, the output will show an increase.

A large donkey engine has been placed on West, No. 15 Dominion. This places 5 and 6 on an equal basis only one side is shorter than the other. In this case the West is shortest.

Considerable work will be done on the lodgments of Dom. No. 15 during the coming months. New dams will be built and old ones repaired with the purpose of holding more water.

Replying to Mr. Butts, M. P., at Sydney Mines, who groaned at the treatment the miners had accorded him when a candidate, Mr. McLaughlin, Sec. of the U. M. W. said he, too, had been ousted by the Sydney Mines men, but that did not affect him greatly, or words to that effect. James B. spoke truly once, at least. He got a bad trouncing from the Sydney Mines men, 326 votes against 795 for his opponent, Michl. Byrne, and Byrne only a two year

The N. S. S. & Coal Company intend sinking a pit at Point Aconi, a few miles distant from Sydney Mines proper. The surface works meantime will be of a primitive character, as the pit may be classed as experimental. It is not the intention to erect a permanent plant until the management fully understand the quality of the coal. Some five hundred tons will be raised by the late fall and placed in a compact bank, or dump, resembling an old fashioned bottle works. The coal will be put to a weather and other tests and if it stands these then "Scotia" will add another and important colliery to the present number. The seam is some seven and a half feet thick, which, with a nice parting, would make an ideal fall and bench.

The starvation furor at Sydney Mines disappeared as suddenly as it came. The fact is that whoever the author of the cry was he was a libeller and did great injury to C. B. and caused reflection on the miners of the locality. Said an English traveller to the writer who sat in the seat with him on the train from Glace Bay to Sydney, which was not only crowded but overcrowded with gay picnic parties—"I read in the papers there was starvation among the miners in Cape Breton," and pointing to the gaily dressed crowds, added: "these to me, do not look as if there was even want not to speak of starvation." I could only say that the statements in the papers were clumsy hoaxes of no-toriety loving labor leaders and newspapers that delighted in blood curdling headlines.

A large donkey engine has been placed in No. 5 East of Dom. No. 15 colliery to take the place of the smaller one, which was put on No. 6 West to finish up there. The larger one will do the work of the whole landing and take the coal from the full distance of 4,800 feet.

A British M. P. speaking in the House of Commons said: "it was a complete delusion that nationalization would give freedom to the wage earner, and he did not believe it would increase output, for no member would say privately that a worker for the government worked harder than a worker for a private employer." And the member spoke truly. Men in Canada, as a rule, want government jobs because they think work will be a soft in the face of the boss and say "dismiss me if you dare." If any government were to work very hard after the fashion of the C. N. R. then good-by collieries.

The Record has ever maintained that while coal mining might be classed among the hazardous trades, it could not by any means be accounted an unhealthy one. According to statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor the following table shows the average age at death of nineteen trades and professions. It will be noticed that coal miners come fifteenth on the list and that there are only four occupations of the nineteen that are or appear to be healthier. Miners live about three and a half years over the average:—

Bookkeepers and office assistants, 36.5 years; enginemen and trainmen (railway) 37.4; plumbers, gas fitters and steam fitters, 39.8; compositors and printers, 40.2; teamsters, drivers and chauffeurs, 42.4; saloon keepers and bartenders, 42.6; machinists, 43.9; longshoremen and stevedores, 47.0. Textile-mill workers, 47.6; iron molders, 48.0; painters, paper hangers and varnishers, 48.6; cigar-makers and tobacco workers, 49.5; bakers, 50.6; 51.3; laborers, 52.8; masons and bricklayers, 55.0; blacksmiths, 55.4; farmers and farm laborers, 58.5."

CALLING NAMES."

Mr. Leng Sturrock, Forfarshire's M.P., distinguished himself in the House of Commons the other day by contemptuously referring to Lord Leverhulme as "a successful soap-boiler." This sort of thing used to be left to a one-time Glasgow councillor who "staggered humanity" on one occasion by designating a full-blown Bailie "a ————d wee coal-heaver!"

Coal Shipments, July, 1919

—DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.

Output and Shipments for July, 1919

	Output	Shipments
Dominion No. 1	26 766	
Dominion No. 2	49 756	
Dominion No. 4	27 552	
Dominion No. 5	6 442	
Dominion No. 6	18 712	
Dominion No. 7	nil	
Dominion No. 9	22 194	226 385
Dominion No. 10	8 613	
Dominion No. 11	13 031	
Dominion No. 12	16 025	
Dominion No. 14	11 836	
Dominion No. 15	12 527	
Dominion No. 16	12 468	
Dominion No. 21	11 681	
Dominion No. 22	11 193	
	249 396	

Shipments	July	1919	.....	226 385
Shipments	"	1918	.....	243 417
Decrease	"	1919	.....	22 032
Shipments	7 mos.	1919	.....	1 500 092
"	7 "	1918	.....	1 593 998
Decrease	7 "	1919	.....	93 906

SPRINGHILL.

Shipments	July	1919	.....	25 484
"	"	1918	.....	23 882
Increase	"	1919	.....	1 602
Shipments	7 mos.	1919	.....	173 415
"	7 "	1918	.....	187 216
Decrease	7 "	1919	.....	13 801

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.—

Shipments	July	1919	.....	42 280
"	"	1918	.....	45 287
Decrease	"	1919	.....	3 007
Shipments	7 mos.	1919	.....	261 559
"	7 "	1918	.....	291 962
Decrease	7 "	1919	.....	30 403

ACADIA COAL CO.

Shipments	July	1919	.....	34 713
"	"	1918	.....	21 267
Increase	"	1919	.....	13 446
Shipments	7 mos.	1919	.....	204 935
"	7 "	1918	.....	114 841
Increase	7 "	1919	.....	90 094

INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.

Shipments	July	1919	.....	12 232
"	"	1918	.....	12 076
Increase	"	1919	.....	156
Shipments	7 mos.	1919	.....	85 480
"	7 "	1918	.....	98 239
Decrease	7 "	1919	.....	12 759

Continued from page 11.

The semi-official communication from Ottawa referred to states further:

It is doubtful if the decrease in output of the Cape Breton mines is at all due to decrease in coal supplied the Government railways. In the Capital, it is believed it is due entirely to labor unrest, which has had a deterrent effect on industrial progress and on the building trade. Sydney coal troubles are the direct affect of the attitude of labor throughout Canada. Owing to the unrest, the building programme projected in Canada last spring has been reduced by sixty per cent., and individuals and corporations refuse to increase plants or take extensive orders, owing to the uncertainty of the labor supply.

The situation in Sydney is viewed here as an indication of what may be expected in other centres this autumn and the coming winter. It is felt that the penalty must be paid for the unrest this summer throughout Canada and for the lack of thrift during the period of high wages and constant employment.

LABOUR AND DEMOCRACY.

Has Labour any regard for democracy? Lord Robert Cecil warned the "Triple Alliance" the other day that if "direct action" were allowed to succeed it would mean "an end of all democratic and constitutional government." But is this not just what the so-called Labour leader wants?

THE ONE THING LACKING.

In clamouring for a bounty of 10s per boll on oatmeal, so as to reduce the price in the Highlands to the figure of flour, somebody urges that porridge and oatcakes have made the Highland soldier what he is. In making his analysis of the Highlander's composition somebody has evidently overlooked the part played by independence.

JUSTIFIED.

Texas University claims to have got hold of the skeleton of a man 18 feet tall, who must have weighed nearly 180 stone—provided that 2800 years ago, when he is supposed to have flourished, there were no food restrictions. The skull is stated to be nearly six times the size of that of an ordinary man, but surely, if swelled head were ever justified, it would be in the case of a man with so much to be really proud of.

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CHAPTERS XXXVII to XLVII.	Pages 313 to 368 treat respectively on: By Products of Coal—Vast increase in Mineral Wealth—Quality of N. Scotia Coal—Mine Explosions and Fires—Government Assistance to Mining—Technical College, Mining Schools—Coal Companies of Nova Scotia—New Seams, Stellarton—Nova Scotia Coal Sales, 1811-1917—Staff of Mines Department and Some Production Comparisons.

NOTICES OF THE BOOK:

Favorable, indeed flattering notices are being received of the book issued by the editor of the Mining Record. That youthful modesty which is, as many know, a characteristic of the author, forbids a rehearsal of many of the nice things said. At the same time, that arrogance, also characteristic of youth, impels him not to hide them all in a napkin. Here is a little coincidence. With the same mail came two notices and both from McInnes's, one a former District Superintendent of the Dominion Coal Coy., and now a wholesale coal merchant in Montreal, the other from a highly respected citizen of Port Morien:

"While in Cape Breton two weeks ago I got a copy of your new book. It is very interesting—brings back the old days. The coming generations will find it an accurate story of the periods just passed, when Nova Scotia came into her own as a coal producer and as a pillar in our industrial development."—Mr. A. McInnes.

And this from Daniel McInnes: "I congratulate you on your authorship—the right man in the right place. No other man could write such a history without the knowledge you possess.

And these:

R. McDougald, Westville: ". . . All that comes from your pen is always to the point, and within the limits of human knowledge, accurate. I am very glad that you undertook to conserve the acquisitions of a life time of special study and observation in a book. It will no doubt prove helpful to many a Canadian mining student.

John Moffatt, Dominion, C. B.: I have read your book and am convinced that to the great work accomplished by you in the sphere of labor, in the past, you have added another service which will endure for many years, and be often quoted from. The Province of Nova Scotia is indebted to you in many ways, and this well written book adds to that obligation.

This from another C. B. correspondent: "The book made a hit. It has proved itself a success. I have heard not a few complimentary remarks, both regarding the book and the author. I hope the 2nd and the 3rd editions will be called for before long.



Synopsis of Coal Mines Regulations.

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years, renewal for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2500 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory, the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5, which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

For full information applications should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister.

Mines Branch.

Recent Publications:

- 1 Summary Report of the Mines Branch for the Calendar Year 1917.
- 2 The Coal Fields and Coal Industry of Eastern Canada, by Francis W. Gray.
- 3 The Thin Coals of Eastern Canada, by J. F. K. Brown.
- 4 Annual Mineral Production Reports, by J. McLeish, B. A.
- 5 Analyses of Canadian Fuels, Parts I to V, by E. Stausfeld, M. Sc., and J. H. H. Nicolls, M. Sc.

The Mines Branch maintains the following laboratories in which investigations are made with a view to assisting in the developing of the general mining industries of Canada.—Fuel Testing Laboratory, Ore-Dressing Laboratory, Chemical Laboratory, Ceramic Laboratory, Structural Materials Laboratory.

Application for reports and particulars relative to having investigations made in the several laboratories should be addressed to The Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

R. G. McConnell, Deputy Minister.

Geological Survey.

Recent Publications:

Summary Report. The annual Summary Report of the Geological Survey is now published in parts. Applicants should, therefore, state what particular geologist's report is required, or what subjects they are interested in.

- MEMOIR 20. Gold fields of Nova Scotia, by Wyl Malcolm.
- MEMOIR 44. Clay and shale deposits of New Brunswick, by J. Keele.
- MEMOIR 59. Coal fields and coal resources of Canada, by D. B. Dowling.
- MEMOIR 60. Arisaig-Antigonish district of New Scotia, by M. Y. Williams.
- MEMOIR 78. Wabana iron ore of Newfoundland, by A. O. Hayes.
- MAP 63A. Moncton Sheet, Westmorland and Albert Counties.

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